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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تلڤيز يومية سياسية تأسست على يد المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"



Today's Weather

It will be warm, with light and variable winds. In Amman, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Table with 3 columns: Location, Overnight, Daytime High. Locations include Amman, Agaba, Desert, Jordan Valley.

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 31, Agaba 33. Humidity readings: Amman 15 per cent, Agaba 23 per cent.

6, Number 1764

AMMAN, MONDAY SEPTEMBER 21, 1981 - DUL QALIDA 23, 1401

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

allots to members

IN, Sept. 20 (R) - Dhabri-based Arab Fund has pledged...

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Sept. 20 (Petra) - Minister Dr. Zubair returned to Amman...

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AD, Sept. 20 (R) in today formally flights by its state...

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AWACS deal opposition may harm relations, Neumann warns Israel...

BEIRUT, Sept. 20 (R) - United States-Israeli relations will be harmed if the Israelis maintain their opposition to the sale of American radar planes to Saudi Arabia...

Mr. Neumann resigned as U.S. ambassador in Jeddah because of his government's handling of a Saudi quest to purchase five AWAC (Airborne Warning And Control) planes...

He said he believed there was still an excellent chance of the deal going ahead, despite apparent increasing opposition from some U.S. senators.

Tehran turns gunsights or child demonstrators

BEIRUT, Sept. 20 (Agencies) - A ke government official has warned Iranian parents to watch their children carefully because "no matter what their ages, they will be executed if caught demonstrating against Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini..."

Meanwhile, 82 leftist militants, 29 of them women, were executed in Tehran yesterday in one of the biggest mass executions in the past three months...

The newspaper Etela'at said the executions took place in Tehran's main Evin Prison. Hojatoleslam Mohammad Ghani, head of revolutionary courts at the prison, was quoted as telling a press conference that armed demonstrators may face a firing squad at the "scene of their crimes" in future.

Kaunda urges U.S. to flex muscles in right direction

LUSAKA, Sept. 20 (R) - Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda said today that unless the United States changed its approach to certain issues a major catastrophe would hit the world. In an interview with Reuters, he criticised the Reagan administration for allowing a South African rugby tour of the United States.

that if they continue their opposition, the relationship between the United States and Israel will be adversely affected. He was quoted by the magazine as saying, "Commenting on a statement by Prince Khaled Bin Sultan Bin Abdelaziz, director of projects and planning for the Saudi Army Air Defence Command, that Saudi Arabia might seek arms from the Soviet Union, Mr. Neumann said he interpreted this 'as an expression of understandable irritation by the Saudis, who have been extremely cooperative and helpful and have in return received very rough treatment, especially from critics in the American Congress.'"

...as Begin declares Israeli hands clean of meddling in U.S. affairs

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Sept. 20 (R) - Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin said today Israel remained firmly opposed to American proposals to sell sophisticated radar planes to Saudi Arabia.

He also read out a cabinet statement which expressed "unreserved opposition to the sale of sophisticated weapons, including F-15 fighters and the AWACS radar planes to Saudi Arabia."

Mr. Begin was asked about an attack by a Republican senator, Mr. John Tower, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, who charged on Friday that Mr. Begin had broken faith with President Reagan and was interfering in U.S. domestic politics.

Cairo crackdown is camouflage, opposition leader Khohli asserts

BEIRUT, Sept. 20 (R) - Egyptian opposition leader Lutfi Khohli said in an interview published here today that the recent crackdown in Egypt on Muslim hardliners and political critics had been launched to stifle hostility to concessions which Israel would soon demand from Cairo.

Mr. Khohli told the English-language weekly Monday Morning that the Egyptian people were not yet aware of the demands he said Israel would pose in return for handing back the last slice of the occupied Sinai Peninsula next April.

Beirut cinema blast kills 3

BEIRUT, Sept. 20 (R) - A bomb devastated the inside of a Beirut cinema today, killing at least three people and injuring 28, security sources said. It was the fourth major bomb blast in Lebanon in the past four days and raised the total casualty toll from the attacks to 31 dead and over 100 injured.

Mr. Khohli said the one man known to be responsible for much of the trouble between Muslims and Copts was the governor of Asyut in Upper Egypt, Muhammad Uthman Ismail, who he said was backed by the Sadat government. "Uthman is a very fanatical Muslim who claims that the enemies of Egypt are the Copts, the communists and the Jews... but he says he must start by getting rid of the Copts and communists or we will not have that force to deal with the Jews," Mr. Khohli said.

Nott arrives

AMMAN, Sept. 20 (Petra) - British Defence Secretary and Mrs. John Nott accompanied by several British officials arrived here this evening for an official visit to Jordan which will last several days.

Mr. Nott was met at the airport by the Commander-in-Chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces Lt. Gen. Zaid Ibn Shaker, Transport Minister Ali Subheimat, Chief of the General Staff Maj. Gen. Fathi Abu Taleb, British Ambassador in Amman Alan Bedford Urwick and the embassy staff, and several Jordanian officials. The British guest was accorded an official reception at Amman airport where he and Lt. Gen. Zaid Ibn Shaker reviewed an honour guard.

Haig rules out compromise deal on AWACS to Saudis

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (R) - Secretary of State Alexander Haig today ruled out a compromise deal to make the planned sale of radar planes to Saudi Arabia more palatable to critics.

He was referring to a suggestion by Sen. John Glenn that the U.S. should sell the planes at half-price in return for keeping them under joint U.S.-Saudi command. Sen. Glenn said such a move would prevent a "diplomatic dunkirk" over the administration's proposed \$8.5 billion arms package for the Saudis which includes five Airborne Warning And Control System (AWACS) planes.

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Israeli ban on fund transfers affects West Bank projects

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Sept. 20 (R) - Mayors of the occupied West Bank towns said today they had stopped all development projects because their coffers were empty following an Israeli ban on funds from the Arab World.

The mayors told reporters the Israeli military authorities had prevented them from attending a current meeting in Amman of a joint committee of the Jordanian government and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to provide funds for the West Bank aimed at lessening the area's dependence on the Zionist state.

Sheikh Jaber's visit produces support for Arabs in E. Europe

KUWAIT, Sept. 20 (A.P.) - Turkey and four East European countries are convinced that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) must play a major role in any Middle East peace talks, the emir of Kuwait was quoted today as saying. Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, made this statement to the cabinet of ministers at a special session during which he reviewed the results of his 12-day tour of Turkey, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary and Yugoslavia.

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NATIONAL

Amman Little League gets the ball rolling

Text and photos by Samira Kawar

Special to The Jordan Times

AMMAN - Amid shouts of delight from excited children and admiring exclamations from an impressed audience of parents, three red and white biplanes of the Royal Jordanian Falcons streaked across a clear blue sky over the American Community School in Amman on Friday morning. Their skilful, 15-minute show of aerobatic feats marked the opening of the Amman Little League Association's second football (soccer) season.

the autumn, and baseball in the spring. Membership was opened to the international community and the response was gratifying," Mr. Thomas said. One hundred and forty-five children, representing 30 different nationalities, were enrolled and assigned to 11 football teams in three age leagues: Juniors (5-7 years), Mids (8-10 years) and Seniors (11-13 years). Volunteer coaches, referees and other members of the international community in Amman, particularly the British, pitched in their efforts to make a success of the Little League Association.

Mr. Thomas added that this year's registration totals almost 200 children, again with some 30 nationalities represented. The three leagues now comprise slightly different age groups - Juniors 5-7 years, Mids 8-11 years and Seniors 12-15 years - assigned to 14 different teams, each team bearing the name of its sponsor organisation.

Team sponsors include: International Hotel, Sheraton Hotel,

Citibank, Chase Manhattan Bank, Arab Wings, International Traders, AIK, the Royal Jordanian Falcons, American Life Insurance Company (Alico), Laing Construction Company, Jordan Express, American Express, Foxboro Intercontinental and Marriott Hotels. Each sponsor puts up JD 125 per annum if it is sponsoring both sports, and half that amount if it is sponsoring only one sport. The association also depends for its financing on income from raffles and the money brought in by its snack bar. The children pay a registration fee of JD 3 each.

Each team has a team mother, who provides a communications centre. One of the team mothers, also in charge of the league's publicity, explained that the team mother is the liaison between the team's coach and the children's parents. She is also responsible for providing the kids with oranges to suck on during half-time, since they are not allowed to drink any water. Team mothers also keep score during matches and provide treats for the younger players when matches are over.

For most of those participating in the activities of the Little League, both the work and the fun seem to be family activities. Some of the players' mothers are also team-mothers, and on opening day called out encouragingly to their children as the games progressed. Some of the coaches and referees, like Mr. Ron McGilvary, also have children playing. Mr. McGilvary, a referee, said that he had often been accused of being hard on his son's team in his assiduous efforts to be unbiased - "You just can't win," he laughed. Although he used to be a referee in Scotland, Mr. McGilvary had never taken such an interest in refereeing as he does now, because the children in the Little League are much more enthusiastic about their football than any he has worked with before.

"The children's enthusiasm fires ours," he said. He feels that the standards of some of the older players are as good as those of any similar league abroad, considering that many of them began playing at a later age than players abroad, particularly in Britain.

Mr. McGilvary referees every Friday from 9 a.m. until the last whistle blows, usually at 3 p.m. His wife is the team mother for the American Express team, and his 13-year-old son is assistant coach for the Royal Falcons team. Mr. McGilvary says his social life has been especially active since he joined the league, because he met "half the people" he knows in Jordan through joining.

His son Frazer played for the Sheraton Hotel team on Friday. This is his second year on the team, which also has four girls among its players. Frazer says that the girls make very good football players, some of them being "as good as the boys, even better."

'You get to win'

About 20 per cent of the players on all teams are Jordanian. One of them, eight-year-old Fadi Khreino, who is on the Foxboro team, started playing football only this year. He said he enjoys the game very much, and joined because "it's a nice sport, and you get to win sometimes."

Following a short speech by British Ambassador to Jordan



Oranges during half-time: one of a team mother's duties



Shot from behind the net during the fast-paced Chase Manhattan vs. AIK inaugural game

T-shirt scramble

A lot of hard work went into organising Friday's opening matches. Football Commissioner Bob MacDonald told the Jordan Times. Children had to be assigned to teams appropriate to their age groups, and equal numbers of girls had to be assigned to competing teams. Each team has its own uniform - a different colour of t-shirt for each team - with the name of the team's sponsor printed on it. The t-shirts arrived only one day ahead of time, and there was a last-minute scramble to get the players into uniforms of the proper sizes before the games started.

"We didn't want to wait any longer to begin the season," said Mrs. Donnie Tomas, deputy commissioner of the association. "The kids were very anxious to get started, and we didn't want to dampen their enthusiasm."

"We felt that the longer we waited, the more things could get in our way, and we wanted to get well under way ahead of the rainy season," she added.

Alan Urwick, Friday's games began. The middle and senior leagues followed standard FIFA football regulations. The Juniors played 15-minute halves, the Mids 25-minute halves and the Seniors 30-minute halves.

The coaches of both teams ran across the field with the players, shouting instructions and encouragement to the 5-7 year olds, who displayed remarkable concentration and fortitude considering their youth and the mounting heat of a September morning sun. Six-year-old Karim Nashfashibi scored the first goal of the season, for AIK during the first game against the Chase Manhattan team.

As the day wore on game after game was played. By 4:30 p.m. all 14 teams had played, and the following results could be seen on the score board:

1. AIK vs. Chase Manhattan (5-7 age group) : 2-1
2. Citibank vs. The Royal Falcons (5-7 age group) : 0-0
3. American Life Insurance Co. vs. Arab Wings (age 8-11) : 0-4
4. Jordan Express vs. Foxboro Intercontinental (age 8-11) : 0-0
5. Laing vs. American Express (age 8-11) : 2-1
6. Intercontinental Hotel vs. American Traders (age 12-15) : 5-2
7. Sheraton Hotel vs. Marriott Hotels (age 12-15) : 2-3

In determining the standing in each league, two points are awarded for a win, one point for a tie and no points for a loss. There will be no "shoot-outs" this year. The team in each league with the most points at the end of the year will win a first-place trophy. If teams are tied in total points, then whichever team has the most goals

in its favour will win. If they are still tied on this basis, then the team with "the least goals against" wins.

The Little League is planning to organise a "cup" style competition after the regular season, and a single elimination tournament is expected.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

5:30 Koran
5:45 Cartoon
6:00 Children's Programme
6:30 English Series
7:10 Local Programme
7:25 Local Programme
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Arabic Series
9:30 Special Feature on the History of Aviation
10:15 Rockford Files
11:10 News in Arabic

CHANNEL 6

6:00 French Programme
7:00 News in French
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Comedy
9:10 Documentary
10:00 News in English
10:15 Rockford Files

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM

7:00 Sign on
7:01 Morning Show
7:30 News Bulletin
7:40 Morning Show
10:00 News Headlines
10:03 Morning Show
10:30 30 minute Theatre
11:00 Sign off
12:00 News Headlines
12:03 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:03 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
14:30 30 minute Theatre
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:03 Instrumentals
17:00 Old Favourites
17:30 Country Music
18:00 Pop Session
18:03 Men from the Ministry
18:30 Sports Round-up
19:00 News Desk (News bulletin, Press Review, News Reports)
19:30 Music
20:30 Evening Show

21:45 Evening Show

21:57 News Headlines
22:00 Close down

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

GMT

04:30 Newsdesk 04:30 Washington Square 04:45 Notes from an Observer 04:50 Paperback Choice 04:55 Reflections 05:00 World News: 24 Hours News Summary 05:30 Peoples' Choice 05:45 The Industrial Revolution and the Machine Age 06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Talking About Music 07:00 World News: 24 Hours News Summary 07:30 Country Style 07:45 Short Story 08:00 World News: Reflections 08:15 Music from Scotland 08:30 The Rime of the Ancient Mariner 09:00 World News: British Press Review 09:15 Notes from an Observer 09:20 Goods Books 09:35 Interlude 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 From the Promenade Concerts 10:15 The Industrial Revolution and the Machine Age 10:30 Gerald C. Potter 11:00 World News; News About Britain 11:15 One in Ten 11:30 Thirty Minute Theatre 12:00 Radio Newsreel 12:15 Brain of Britain 1981 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News: 24 Hours News Summary 13:30 Country Style 13:45 How we listen to Music 14:15 Goods Books 14:30 Rock Salad 15:00 Radio Newsreel 15:15 Outlook 16:00 World News; Commentary 16:15 The Rime of the Ancient Mariner 16:45 The World Today 17:00 World News 17:09 Europa 17:25 News Ideas 17:35 Paperback Choice 17:40 Interlude 17:45 Sports Round-up 18:00 World News; News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newsreel 18:30 The Story Behind the Song 19:00 Outlook: News Summary 19:30 Stock Market Report 19:43 Look Ahead 19:45 Peoples' Choice 20:00 World News: 24 Hours News Summary 20:30 Sports International 21:00 Network U.K. 21:15 Europa 21:30 Rock Salad 22:00 World News 22:09 The World Today 22:25 Book Choice 22:30 Financial News 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports

Commentary 23:15 Washington Square 23:30 Origins

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT

03:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30 News, Pop music, features, listeners' questions 17:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses. 17:30 Dateline 18:00 Special English: news, feature "The Making of a Nation." 18:30 Now Music USA 19:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses. 19:30 VOA Magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters. 20:00 Special English: news 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 VOA World Report 22:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analyses.

AMMAN AIRPORT

ARRIVALS

7:40 Cairo
8:45 Cairo (EA)
8:55 Aqaba
9:20 Damascus
9:30 Jeddah
9:40 Cairo
9:45 Kuwait
9:48 Muscat, Dubai
9:49 Doha, Bahrain
10:00 Abu Dhabi
10:05 Cairo (EA)
11:40 Larnaca
13:35 Moscow (SU)
14:25 Kuwait (KAC)
15:35 Jeddah, Medina (SV)
16:00 Tripoli, Benghazi
16:30 Cairo
16:35 Athens
17:00 Bangkok
17:15 New York, Amsterdam
17:30 Riyadh
17:55 Cairo
18:00 London
19:00 Cairo (EA)
19:45 Paris (AF)
20:00 Beirut (MEA)
23:40 Cairo (EA)
23:55 Baghdad
01:00 Cairo
01:10 Baghdad
01:30 Abu Dhabi
01:30 Riyadh (SV)

DEPARTURES:

03:00 Cairo
05:45 Frankfurt (LH)
07:00 Damascus
07:00 Damascus
07:00 Aqaba
08:55 Cairo (EA)
09:00 Rome (IA)
09:25 Beirut (MEA)
10:30 Larnaca
11:00 New York, Amsterdam
11:10 Athens
11:30 Cairo
12:00 London
12:15 Madrid
12:10 Frankfurt
12:20 Geneva, Zurich (SR)
12:30 Paris
12:40 Cairo (EA)
13:00 Cairo
15:25 Moscow (SU)
16:30 Kuwait (KAC)
16:35 Medina, Jeddah (SV)
16:35 Benghazi, Tripoli (LN)
19:00 Kuwait
19:00 Doha, Bahrain
19:30 Jeddah
19:45 Baghdad
20:00 Cairo
20:30 Cairo (EA)
21:15 Abu Dhabi, Dubai
21:15 Cairo (EA)

EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:

Amman:
Anwar Musa Al-Hajj 71020/78420
Yahya Al-Hajjar (Al Wahdat)

Zarga:
Ahmad Al-Sa'd 82580

Irbid:
Ali Al-Umari 72032/7374

PHARMACIES:

Amman:
Al Salam 36730
Ghamatab 22668
Bashir 39117
Al-Rawabedah 66033

Zarga:
Al-Ra'iah (-)

Irbid:
Al-Shamal 2680

TAXIS:

Al Ahram 63911

Al Nahda 63006
Bashar 71329
Zeid 64476

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 42303
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Haya Arts Centre 65195
Al Hussein Youth City 67181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
U.M.W.A. 64251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 84355/843666

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Thursday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
Philadelphian Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 23316
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 30128

PRAYER TIMES

Fajr 4:00
Sunrise 5:24
Dhuhr 11:30
'Asr 2:58
Maghreb 5:33
'Isha 6:58

Ambulance (government) 75111
Civil Defence rescue 61111
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency) 37111-3
Police headquarters 39141
Najdeh roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency 21111, 37777
Airport information (ALIA) 92208/92206
Jordan Television 73111
Radio Jordan 74111

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Saudi riyal 98.1/98.5
Lebanese pound 73.4/74.1
Syrian pound 56.5/57.4
Iraqi dinar 714.1/721
Kuwaiti dinar 1184.1/1189
Egyptian pound 380/382.5
Qatari riyal 91.5/92.5
UAE dirham 91/91.5
Omani rial 966.3/972.3
U.S. dollar 331/333
U.K. sterling 607.6/611.2

W. German mark 1.45.8/146.7
Swiss franc 169.3/170.3
Italian lire 28.6/28.8 (for every 100) 60.7/61.1
French franc 126.7/127.5
Dutch guilder 64.8/65.2
Swedish crown 85.4/85.9
Belgium franc 1.45.5/146.2 (for every 100)

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

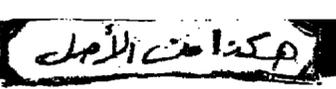
Firstaid, fire, police 109
Fire headquarters 22009
Cablegram or telegram 18

Telephone:

Information 12
Jordan and Middle East trunk calls 19
Overseas radio and satellite calls 17
Telephone maintenance and repair service 11

MARKET PRICES

Tomatoes	110	80	Sweet Pepper	140	120
Eggplant	200	150	Bananas	260	200
Potatoes (imported)	120	80	Apples (Green)	340	270
Marrow (small)	230	170	Apples (Red)	300	250
Marrow (large)	160	100	Apples (Golden)	120	120
Cucumber (small)	270	200	Apples (Starken)	180	150
Cucumber (large)	170	120	Melons	80	70
Faqous	140	120	Water Melons	80	50
Peas	300	250	Pumpkins (Red)	230	200
Okra (Green)	300	250	Lemons	170	120
Okra (Red)	300	220	Oranges (Valencia, Waxed)	220	150
Muloukhiyah	120	80	Grapes	180	180
Hot Green Pepper	200	150	Figs	300	180
Cabbage	120	80	Peach	300	360
Onions (dry)	110	70	Pears	400	150
Garlic	700	600	Pomegranates	180	130
Carrots	130	90	Cauliflowers	150	100
Beans	300	250	Pumpkin	150	100
Quince	180	100	Dates	160	100



Jordan Times

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DE FACTONOMICS

Assisting our youth

By T.A. Jaber

THE JORDANIAN population is young. About 53 per cent of it is below 15 years old. Extending the age group to 18 years, the percentage goes up to nearly 60 per cent.

About half a million of these will enter the labour market in the eighties. Their education, training, habits and attitudes will have a considerable impact on the direction, speed and harmony of our social and economic development.

What do we expect from our youth? What should we do now for them to maintain our efficient and stable economic and social change?

To start with, we want our youth to do better than we did personally and nationally, to learn from our mistakes and to build upon what has been done already. This is not, however, a letter to my son. It is an assess-

ment of the role and opportunities of the most important segment of our population. Nobody disagrees with the point that our youth have now better living conditions and opportunities than ourselves. This applies to their daily life, chances of education, training and employment.

However, there is a tendency among parents to over-compensate for their hard time and thus spoil their children in limitless supply of toys, sweets, and cars for teenagers. When it comes to material satisfaction, there is more inequality among our youth than ourselves. This development should not be left unguided.

Guidance of our youth is also needed and should be based upon establishing the right institutions and effecting ade-

quate programmes.

The following may stand as some of the objectives of such youth guidance and promotion programmes.

- to promote a sense of community and attachment to the country, especially that diversified cultures and attitudes are developed with education abroad and then intensified with working in other countries.

- to encourage a wider participation and involvement among our youth. We should avoid apathetic and colourless attitudes. Our youth should be exposed to our history, problems and challenges.

- to provide them with proper education and training, not having as the only thing in mind our own value judgments

about the desired specialisation or level of education. Sharing of opinions are needed, and a national vocational guidance programmes should be initiated. Needless to say that these programmes ought to be based upon objective studies and projections of manpower supply and demand in Jordan and neighbouring Arab countries.

- to give them the means to develop their personalities in such fields as sports and cultural activities. Proper attitudes cannot be instilled by advice alone, they have to be learned out of practice and daily exposure.

I believe that our youth are receptive, and the constraint lies in the insufficiency of special programmes geared towards their needs. The

experience gained in the Ministry of Labour from its programme to employ one thousand students in the summer vacation reveal significant results. Most employers have been satisfied with the performance of the students, while the latter have gained in experience and income.

Coordination with the two universities and the companies could be improved but, in general, it was encouraging as a first experiment.

This programme should be repeated and expanded.

Sports and clubs are being assisted by the government. This is a step in the right direction. Community centres may provide the adequate venue where talents of our youth can be cherished and promoted.

Squat with qat

By Barad Debusman

DJIBOUTI — His face turned as if he were biting ping-pong ball in his cheek, Djibouti merchant smiled at a "Without qat, life wouldn't worth living."

Few of his fellow citizens would dispute the statement for life in the four-year Republic of Djibouti revolved around qat, a bitter-tasting mildly narcotic leaf consumed by virtually every adult in from government minister to labourer.

Stuffed into the cheek of the user the appearance of a lop-sided rabbit, qat is said to induce relaxation and a sense of well-being. It is a social lubricant, sharpens sexual appetite, and in Djibouti's searing heat is able.

Foreign aid experts are tiny minority of Djibouti opposed to the green leaf. qat view it as an obstacle development efforts, as the qat habit slows down a of life and work which is languid at the best of time. "People chew qat all a noon and much of the e ing," said a foreign aid worker. "It keeps you relaxed and drowsy, so a users get only a few h sleep. They are tired when get up, they are tired when start work."

Qat is a major source revenue here. A govern sales tax of 800 Djibouti franc (\$4.70) per kilogram b in around \$38,000 a because at least eight in the plant are flown in Ethiopia every day.

Speed in delivering qat consumer is essential, as leaves lose their kick about 48 hours and no respecting chewer would a tired bundle of qat.

"Government revenue: qat sales comes up to a \$13.5 million a year," a foreign aid worker. "In a try where the average income for the local population is less than \$250, that's a jering sum."

Grown chiefly in Ethiopia and Yemen, q consumed in parts of the ducer countries themselves well as in Djibouti, Somalia and some areas of Kenya.

A few years ago, the rulers of South Yemen in the consumption of qat restricted its sale to wed. But there are no restriction qat use in North Yemen Saudi Arabia, clearly earned that the habit spill across the frontier introduced draconian laws.

No such measures are to have effect here. Not by force of circumstance. than desire, the govern tried to outlaw qat wit 1977-78 war between St and Ethiopia, Djibouti neighbour, interrupted lines.

"Air traffic between and Ethiopia was un and sporadic. The rail Addis Ababa stopped because Somali forces b bridges inside Ethiopia, transport official. "So, a after independence, an attempt to stop q didn't work. People keep ing it in with every transport you can."

The war-induced a and resulting black drove prices to such he Djiboutians took to in demonstrations of. The government d dropped its restriction temporarily imported q Yemen and Somalia returned to normal as the war in the Horn ended.

"The great thing abo said a devotee, "is that people together. It's a habit. You don't just g and sit alone in your stuffing your face with go together with your you chat, you think develop ideas, it takes qat sessions usu from two to six p.m., b continue long into the e They follow a distinct term, with chewers exchanging news and and reading newspa books to each other."

As the leaves begin effect, conversation down until, in "E room falls silent. The time you feel detach your day-to-day work the time when you day said the merchant, "doesn't everybody dream?"

The triumph of incoherence

AS IF any further proof were needed, Israel's chief negotiator in the Palestinian "autonomy" negotiations has stated that Israel will offer nothing new when the talks between Israel and Egypt reconvene in Cairo next week. Dr. Yosef Burg said that Israel was offering the Palestinians 80 per cent autonomy, while it sought to maintain for itself control of security and foreign policy affairs.

We have insisted all along that the autonomy proposals of the Camp David agreements were a nice try, but were nevertheless insufficient to attract any legitimate Palestinian representatives to the negotiating table. The farcical negotiations that have developed since Camp David was conceived have only accentuated our initial rejection of the proposals.

The present trend is clearly leading to a dead end, yet it will be sidetracked by discussions about what happens on the Sinai front and the overall question of geopolitical alignments in the Middle East. The essential point should not be missed: do the Israelis and the Americans feel any urgent need to be more forthright about the Palestinian reality than they have been to date? We doubt it. Unfortunately, there is still no compelling programme of action from the Arab side to cause the American-Israeli alliance to change its position. While the Arabs have put forward their views about the shape of a final peace agreement with Israel, based on a sovereign Palestinian state alongside Israel, they — we — have done almost nothing of practical consequence to give our ideas substance and meaning. Dr. Burg reminds us all once again this week that in the absence of Arab coherence, Israeli-American incoherence will always triumph.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Dayan's new call

AL RA'Y: A call by former Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan for expanding the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance to include a number of Arab states is clearly a call for an Arab-Israeli alliance under the American umbrella.

Needless to say, such an evil call can never find a favourable response on the Arab side, however hard the United States seeks to bring it about. Such an alliance would mean the absorption of the Arab region by the vicious Zionist web to be followed by an American-Israeli hegemony over the whole Middle East area.

It is to be recalled that the participants in the Arab summit of last November had been quite aware of the dangers of such alliances between Arab states and the superpowers, as they are certainly not to the advantage of the Arab Nation.

That summit had called for safeguarding the independence of the Arab character and entity, and keeping the region free from all foreign domination and superpower rivalry. Therefore, the Arab states would be wise enough to refer to the resolutions of the Amman summit that underlined the importance of adopting a joint Arab strategy which can light the way for any future Arab action. Those resolutions should in effect serve as a criteria in determining the Arab states' positions, and shape their relations with the superpowers.

If the Arab countries adhere firmly to their principles and declare policies contained in their summit resolutions, then Dayan's efforts to seek new alliances will certainly end in failure.

Preserve the Arab character

AL DUSTOUR: What has come to the Arab Nation? And what has caused the serious breach in its ranks that has obstructed endeavours in seeking justice for their cause and a restoration of their rights?

We witness a strange behaviour on the part of some Arab states which are siding with one superpower and a group siding with the other, while a third party acts as a bewildered and undecided bystander. Yet we believe that all these groups are at a complete loss in the midst of international storms.

We strongly condemn the American-Israeli alliance and also deplore any strategic cooperation between the U.S. and any Arab country as long as Washington's policies are geared to serve Israel's interests at the expense of the Arab Nation.

Indeed, we cannot allow our Arab region to serve as an arena of cold or hot war between the super powers; nor do we want our just Palestine cause to be transformed into a cheap commodity on the market of international conspiracies; and most importantly, we strongly reject any attempt aimed at making any of the two superpowers master of our destiny.

The Arabs must place their national interests and human dignity above all other considerations. We can safeguard our self-respect and preserve our independent Arab character by adopting a non-aligned policy, confronting aggression every where and

The desperate gamble of a beleaguered man

By David Hirst

IT HAS ALWAYS been President Sadat's boast, since he concluded his "separate peace" with Israel in March 1979 that while Egypt could live without the Arabs, they could not live without Egypt. He prophesied upheavals throughout the region, in the midst of which Egypt would remain what he had made it. "The island of peace, love and democracy."

At first, it looked otherwise. Virtually the entire Arab World — from arch-conservative Saudi Arabia to Marxist-Leninist South Yemen — came together at a summit conference in Baghdad and achieved a much greater degree of common purpose, in their excommunication of Sadat, than he or his American backers had expected.

Soon, however, the Arabs fell into deeper disarray than ever. In Syria, the ruling Ba'athists, Sadat's most unforgiving foe, were besieged by a rising tide of violence, from their Muslim fundamentalists. The rival Ba'athists of Iraq faced less obvious domestic violence, together with a seemingly unwinnable war against Iran. Muslim fanatics staged a sensational twenty-two day siege of the Grand Mosque in Mecca, showing that even the House of Saud, for all its outward piety, was threatened by explosive forces at work beneath the surface. And all the regimes were quarrelling so fiercely among themselves that the next Arab summit in Amman, was not attended by all Arabs.

Not merely Syria failed to attend, but so — in the shape of the PLO — did the very *raison d'être* of summitry, Palestine itself.

Sadat exulted. His prophecy was largely self-fulfilling anyway. True, every Arab convulsion had its potential local causes, but if there was any one convulsion central to them all it was the separate peace with Israel. For Egypt has always been the "Great Power" of the Arab world, and, more than any other, it is the ruler of Egypt who shapes the Arab's destiny.

Yet, for all his success, Sadat had already paid a very heavy price. For many years Egypt's reg-

ional prestige had been declining at an accelerating pace and, with the separate peace, it reached its nadir. In effect the great power of the Arab World had defected from it altogether.

Sadat would not acknowledge this. He hoped to reassert Egypt's central importance by presiding it as the West's one great strategic asset in the region: to profit, in other words, from the very turmoil that he himself had done so much to create. Even so, in speech after speech, he sneered and railed at the Arabs as "dwarfs" and "ignoramuses" whose interpretation of Arabism was "the starving of the Egyptian people". He said that Egypt would fly to their assistance if ever they asked for it or even if they did not.

It is to win the role of regional gendarme that he has compulsively offered the United States not merely friendship and cooperation but complete subservience to its purposes as he perceived them. He tirelessly warns of the Soviet menace. He has staged joint manoeuvres with the U.S. army and airforce. He has put the Red Sea base of Ras Banas at the disposal of the Rapid Deployment Force. He has even said that Egypt is ready to join NATO.

Egypt has its special sense of identity, it is true, but it is linked to its Arab environment by indissoluble ties of history, religion, culture and language, and, in consequence, the idea that Sadat, the self-made pariah of the Arab world, can now play the role of regional gendarme is in the long run almost as absurd as the idea that the rival Israeli candidate for the role can play it either.

That, apparently, is not a view shared by the Reagan administration, which, with Begin in Washington, has been assessing Israel's potentialities as a "forward facility" for emergency military interventions in the Middle East.

However, if the administration is not to be deterred by the inher-

ently absurd, it might well be by practical evidence, here and now, that President Sadat is not the asset he claims to be, for the simple reason that he is not even master in his own house.

What President Sadat is now doing amounts to such evidence. The "freedom and democracy" which he continually proclaims as one of his proudest achievements has long been a travesty, but the massive round-up of his opponents is the most dramatic demonstration of the fact. It is another example of a technique — the pre-emptive strike — which he has often used since he came to power. It is intended to show that he is very much in control. But even if, temporarily and superficially, it does show that, it is only at the price of exposing his fundamental sense of insecurity.

Muslim Brother militancy and Muslim-Christian strife are alarming enough in themselves, but they are the product of deeper political, social and economic problems which Sadat has failed to solve. Ever since the October 1973 war, he has been promising his people two things: "peace" and "prosperity" that would automatically flow from it. Peace is not yet complete, and, except by the shallowest of criteria, prosperity is as remote as ever.

Mr. Sadat has not explained why he chose this particular moment — a full two and a half months after serious Christian-Muslim clashes — but it almost certainly has something to do with the completion of the peace. He must live in deep apprehension that he will be cheated, in extremis, of the one great objective of the Israeli-Egyptian treaty: the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai, whose third and final phase is due to be accomplished by April 1982.

Prime Minister Begin came to Alexandria last month amid hints that, if Sadat did not do what was expected of him, that final withdrawal would be in jeopardy. When Begin complained that "normalisation" of relations was not proceeding as it should, Sadat reportedly replied that he had his domestic opposition to contend with. Nonetheless, he hastened to



prove himself more accommodating than ever, agreeing to resume Palestinian autonomy talks even though the Israeli position on the West Bank and Gaza is now more intransigent than it was when the talks were broken off a year ago.

The "separate peace" is not the most important grievance of his opponents — bread-and-butter issues loom too large for that in so poor a country as Egypt — but it is the only one on which, from left to right, they are all agreed.

When Sadat signed the peace treaty every movement and party in the country, apart from his own parliamentary loyalists, rejected it, and the small Socialist Labour Party — the so-called "honest opposition" virtually of his own creation — made its acceptance conditional upon Israel's fulfilment, with the establishment of true Palestinian autonomy, of its part of the Camp David bargain.

The "honest opposition" has long withdrawn its acceptance and used its newspaper, Al-Shaab, as a platform for explaining why. Mild and modest though that opposition is, it has in recent months earned a disproportionate share of Sadat's thunderbolts, and now the arrest or harassment of its leaders and the closing down of its newspaper is perhaps more significant, as a yardstick of his security, than the deposing of the Coptic pope and the crackdown on the Muslim Brothers.

If Sadat does manage to preserve the fiction — enshrined in the 1979 referendum which yielded 99.95 per cent in favour —

of a nation united behind him for peace, well and good. But the danger is that the very means by which he is attempting this will provoke an altogether more vocal, violent opposition than already exists.

The Israeli chief of staff said the other day that the peace treaty hung on one man. If the Israelis are looking for a pretext to stave off the final withdrawal, the events of the next six months might furnish it. That would be a disaster for Sadat, Camp David, and America's hopes for the construction of a Middle East order secure from the expansionist designs of the Soviet Union. Sadat himself accepts the danger.

Such, of course, is the Arab's interpretation too. The Syrian Ba'athists, to whom Sadat's separate peace dealt the hardest blow, are voicing the loudest hopes that the tide is now turning, that the troubles which he brought upon them are finally catching up with him, that, with the peace treaty collapsing, Egypt will resume its rightful place as the lynchpin of the pan-Arab struggle.

The pre-emptive strike bears the hallmarks of one of Sadat's gambles. The three-hour speech in which he justified it was an unconvincing riddle even by his standards, and if the gamble does not come off, it could, during the next six months, change the strategic and political map of the Middle East.

David Hirst is the *Guardian* correspondent in Beirut. He was attacked by Sadat recently for "degenerate journalism".

organise what looks to be the most intransigent government in Israel's history.

What then is the essence of the apparent divergence of Israeli and American interests? The Reagan policy in the Middle East rests on the assumption that the Soviet Union and not Israel is the real threat to the security of the region. But Israel's recent actions have undermined Reagan's attempt to construct an anti-Soviet "consensus of strategic concerns" on a basis whose three supports would be Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Israel.

So, as the Reagan administration continues to react to Israeli military escalation within a framework of priorities designed by its predecessor, it finds itself facing a dilemma in the Middle East. It is trying, though without much evident conviction, to put an end to the present controversies and conflicts in the area, but at the same time to preserve the very conditions which caused them in the first place. Outmoded strategies from the period of the cold war are no substitute for a coherent policy, one which is consistent with present realities and which respects the international consensus in support of two principles: the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war, and the right of the Palestinians to self-determination.

Superficially at least, American policy towards Israel in the wake of the Baghdad and Beirut raids seems schizophrenic and confused. There is an evident attempt to draw a distinction between the state of Israel, to whose support the U.S. is committed, and the Israeli prime minister, who is accused of extremism and a lack of sensitivity to the global interests of the United States. The distinction is illusory one now that Begin

Schizophrenia in Washington

By Naseer Aruri

WHEN the Reagan administration decided on Aug. 17 to resume the shipment of fighter planes to Israel, it was acting irresponsibly and without regard for the current realities in the Middle East. It resumed the shipments without first reaching a decision on whether Israel, when it bombed an Iraqi research facility on June 7 had violated the agreements under which it imports arms from the United States. Although Secretary of State Haig claimed that such a decision was "not necessary", the U.S. failure to curb its Israeli ally will in fact have long-term consequences for the chances of peace in the Middle East.

Between June 7 and July 22 Israel crossed the frontiers of four sovereign states and bombed the capitals of two of them. The raids on the Iraqi nuclear facility in Baghdad and on residential sectors of Beirut, as well as the bombardment of the Lebanese coast from Tyre to Damour (which caused altogether more than 1500 casualties), were carried out using sophisticated American weapons including the F-16 aircraft.

In fact the U.S. has been supplying and financing Israeli aggression against civilians — what is commonly called terrorism — and providing it with a political cover. Under the 1952 Israel-U.S. Mutual Defence Assistance Agreement, Israel is expressly prohibited from using American weapons for "acts of aggression against any other state." The

"self-defence" and requires the Executive to report any suspected violation to the congress, where confirmation should result in a U.S. embargo. As Senator Larry Pressler has said, "We're going to have to stretch our imagination a bit to find that the Arms Export Control Act has not been violated" in the case of the Iraqi bombing.

Yet the Reagan administration, has not concluded and may never establish whether the bombing of Iraq constituted a violation of that act. Instead, it resorted to the "very measured" gesture of suspending delivery for ten weeks of a dozen fighters destined for Israel, a move designed to mollify Arab opinion and deflect international criticisms. The temporary embargo was ineffective as a means of restraining Israel and was widely seen as a pretence. "Thanks to the generosity of the generally ill-formed American taxpayer, Israel already boasts a military inventory which exceeds in terms of size and quality those of most NATO countries. Israel's military imports since 1975, almost entirely from the United States, totalled nearly \$15 billion, a figure which represents one third of Israel's budget. U.S. grants, "forgiven" loans and tax-deductible contributions covered two thirds of this amount, leaving Israel itself responsible only for

U.S. aid finances, in addition, Israel's colonisation of the West Bank and Gaza, in violation of the 1949 Geneva Conventions which both Israel and the United States have signed. An estimated \$500 to \$600 million is spent on West Bank settlements — a figure which accounts for nearly one fourth of America's annual aid package for Israel. There is no longer any doubt, especially now that Gen. Sharon has become minister of defence in Begin's new government, that the ultimate objective of Israel's settlement policy is the annexation of the West Bank and Gaza, which would preclude any peaceful resolution of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

Green light for aggression

The Reagan administration bears a heavy responsibility for such illegal acts and can hardly escape the charge of complicity. By seeming to justify, however uncertainly, Israel's attacks on its neighbours, the Americans have given the green light to further Israeli aggression. Yet at the same time, what happened in Lebanon in July seems to have persuaded a number of Americans, including some in the administration and more in the media, that American interests are not being served by giving Israel a free hand to follow

The cockatoo case and other capers: gambits of U.S. wildlife agents

Film and book thrillers have revealed to the world the tricks U.S. government agents use to track down spies and drug runners. But now the same techniques -- paid informers, hidden microphones and undercover agents -- are being

used to stop the illegal trade in such endangered wildlife as gila monsters and black palm cockatoos. Agents believe these efforts are encouraging illegal traders to seek other occupations.

By John Walsh

WASHINGTON — U.S. federal agents battling wildlife smugglers are using crime-fighting techniques more often associated with narcotics, espionage, gun-running and diamond smuggling than with cockatoos and python skin shoes.

Their efforts, coordinated by the Justice Department's Wildlife Section since it was created in 1979, are beginning to pay off. The agents say that the government's willingness to use paid

informants, electronic surveillance, undercover agents and computerized data retrieval systems to stop animal smuggling is a strong deterrent among the small community of wildlife traders here.

The government agents or "G-men," from the Fisheries and Wildlife Service, the Customs Service and the Department of Agriculture, are ranged against smugglers of birds, reptiles, mammals and products such as furs, leather goods, and turtle meat sought for \$50-100 million in illegal business annually.

The United States is one of the 70 nations which has ratified the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), which forms the basis of an international agreement to monitor and protect the world's wildlife. CITES Appendix I lists plants

and animals threatened with extinction and Appendix II lists those which could become endangered if trade is not controlled.

In the United States the Fisheries and Wildlife Service is responsible for enforcing the CITES rules, which cover the documentation of wildlife in trade, and also the more comprehensive U.S. Endangered Species Act.

With all these federal agencies involved in the chase, the collaring of a cockatoo bird importer can take on the drama of the pursuit of an international drug ring.

In one case, an agent heard that a Miami bird importer was falsely claiming compensation from the government for birds which he claimed died in quarantine.

The agent tracked down and hired a former employee of the dealer and paid him to go back to

work for his old boss. Hidden tape recorders were placed on the informer, who communicated with the agents secretly for six weeks before the dealer's place was raided.

The dealer was charged with numerous customs violations, several wildlife, agricultural and criminal offenses and a CITES violation for importing peregrine falcons (Appendix I) without proper documentation. He was found guilty on several counts and is awaiting sentencing.

Agents admit that most cases involve good routine customs work rather than high technology gadgetry.

One sharp-eyed Fisheries and Wildlife agent spotted a black palm cockatoo (Appendix II) in the midst of a shipment of quarantined birds awaiting release in Los Angeles. Documents said the shipment came from the Philip-



The U.S. government uses electronic surveillance, paid informers—even undercover agents—to bag wildlife smugglers.

ines, but the agent knew that the black palm is a protected native of Australia and requires special documents to enter this country.

The main "police work" in this case involved gathering the mass of documents required by each agency for legal import and tracking down the discrepancies, which included the lack of a CITES permit.

A jury eventually brought a verdict of "guilty" on all nine charges against the dealer, who was given an 18-month jail sentence and a three-and-a-half-year suspended sentence and was barred from trading in wildlife for five years.

Boston Fisheries and Wildlife agents seized 1,300 pairs of python skin shoes, valued at over \$100,000, imported from Italy by a prestigious shoe manufacturer. The importer forfeited the merchandise and paid a \$15,000 civil

penalty.

In Philadelphia 37 gila monsters (Appendix II) starred in a videotape made by a customs agent after a two-month investigation of dealer Dwain Collings, who for \$5,000 had agreed to hand the reptiles over to another dealer at a pre-arranged meeting in a hotel parking lot.

Unfortunately for Collings, the meeting had been arranged by a U.S. Customs agent posing as a go-between, and other agents videotaped the transfer. Collings was given three years probation, a one-year suspended sentence and fined \$3,000 for possession of Appendix II species without CITES permits.

The gila monsters were forfeited to the government and now reside in a Philadelphia zoo.

Most cases involve false or no documentation, but some cases are simple smuggling, especially

along the U.S.-Mexican border.

Here, when smugglers are not carrying gold, drugs or guns to California, Arizona or Texas, they often carry birds and reptiles. Agents rely on fast planes, good radio equipment and luck to combat the better and better planes and radios of the smugglers. They also rely on informants such as wives, girlfriends and even competitors out for revenge.

"About 95 per cent of the information we receive from informants is correct," said one agent. "But I spend a lot of time hanging around small airports dressed like a bum, picking up information from pilots going back and forth across the border. Being a pilot myself doesn't hurt."

U.S. wildlife laws often carry stiffer penalties than CITES regulations, so offenders are usually charged with the former.

But according to the Wildlife

Section's chief, Ken Berlin, "The CITES regulations are very important to our pursuit of violators. They form the basis of the proceedings, and they have put the small community of active importers on notice that we intend to enforce the CITES Treaty at all points of entry into the U.S."

"Given enough agents and resources and the continued support of the Reagan administration, we will have in place the mechanism to catch virtually every violator under one statute or another, sooner or later. It is only a matter of time and manpower."

Despite the budget cutting plans of the new administration agency officials anticipate no cut which will affect wildlife law enforcement.

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ECONOMY

France opts out franc devaluation

PARIS, Sept. 20 (R) — Pressure for a devaluation of the French franc should ease when foreign exchange markets reopen tomorrow following weekend moves to bolster the currency, finance ministry officials said today.

France announced yesterday it was tightening foreign exchange controls and would raise interest rates in a determined bid to stamp out speculation that the franc would soon be devalued and the powerful West German mark revealed within the European Monetary System (EMS).

On Friday, foreign exchange dealers throughout the world sold dollars and bought marks in vast amounts, weakening the French franc and causing strains within

the EMS, which links all European Economic Community (EEC) currencies apart from those of Britain and Greece within set margins.

French Finance Minister Jacques Delors said on television last night that France was determined to stay in the EMS and did not think the current economic situation in France warranted a devaluation.

The officials said today that the measures to defend the franc meant pressure for a devaluation should be removed for at least three weeks — until after the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the world's leading financial institution, in Washington at the

end of this month.

At the Washington meeting, finance ministers of all 141 IMF member countries plus thousands of commercial bankers will discuss the current world financial and economic outlook.

France announced yesterday that it had temporarily suspended the possibility for importers to cover their purchases abroad by buying foreign exchange on the forward market within one month and the new restriction removes the possibility that they could speculate on the devaluation of the franc by buying the currency cheaper and earlier than they

needed.

The Bank of France will also announce tomorrow rises in domestic interest rates which are expected to bring them up to around 19 per cent from the 17-17.2 per cent charged for very short term loans between big banks on Friday.

Higher French interest rates will make the currency more attractive to foreign investors and reduce the gap between rates in France and the United States, where the prime lending rate is now 20 per cent.

But the moves could also delay economic recovery in France if commercial banks raise their lending rates to firms and private individuals, French economists said.

World trade volume may decline in 1981

GENEVA, Sept. 20 (R) — World trade volume increased by only 1.5 per cent last year and may even decline in 1981 because of the weak economic performance by major industrial countries, according to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Protectionism was not directly to blame for the minimal increase, a survey by the world trade organization said, but it could be viewed as a major reason for the poor performance of the major economies. It deplored a trend by governments to get around free-trade rules by increasing discriminatory measures.

If stated in dollars, world trade in agricultural goods, fuels, minerals and manufactured goods last year grew by 20 per cent to nearly \$2,000 billion, due mainly to the dollar's relative weakness against other currencies in 1980.

But GATT economists said the volume measurement was more significant since it expressed the quantity of goods exchanged from one year to the next without taking account of inflation and exchange rate fluctuations.

Consumer resistance to massive oil price increases by the Organ-

This would be only the third time in 25 years that the value of trade failed to increase from one six-month period to the next. The other two occasions were in 1958 and 1975.

Higher oil prices swelled the 13 OPEC member countries' combined current account balance of payments surplus to an estimated \$115 billion and gave them a 15 per cent share of the value of all world trade in 1980, double the amount they held in 1973.

Although developing countries without their own oil last year saw their exports rise 19 per cent in value, mainly due to charging higher prices, volume growth for exports showed a marked decline through the year.

For the third consecutive year, the current account deficit of the oil-importing Third World countries widened and reached a total of \$60 billion in 1980.

The survey found that China enjoyed the fastest expansion in trade of communist country, with exports up 50 per cent and imports increasing by 25 per cent, which reduced its trade deficit by half to one billion dollars.

The Soviet Union also fared relatively well, managing to roll up a trade surplus of eight billion dollars last year.

GATT said last year's consumer price inflation of 13 per cent in the

Talks on new textile treaty resumed

GENEVA, Sept. 20 (R) — Talks resume on a new international textile agreement tomorrow amid growing anger in both advanced and developing countries about present arrangements regulating the trade.

A 27-nation Third World group will press their partners in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) to scrap measures that discriminate against their lower-priced exports.

The United States, European Economic Community (EEC) and other major importers will insist on their continuing right to hold down the inflow of clothing and materials that they say leads to factory closures and unemployment at home.

But the week-long debate in GATT's 51-nation textiles committee is unlikely to result in any immediate decision on a multilateral arrangement (MFA) to

replace the four-year pact which runs till the end of this year, a GATT spokesman said.

The trading partners, which account for about 80 per cent of world commerce in textiles and clothing worth more than \$60 billion, have already scheduled an open-ended round of talks starting on November 18 which could drag on until Christmas, diplomatic sources said.

Last Thursday 40,000 Swedish

textile workers went on strike for two hours to protest against alleged government inactivity over cheap and disruptive imports.

Earlier this year textile employees in EEC countries, which have shed more than 800,000 jobs in this sector since 1973, made similar token stoppages and demanded tougher curbs on Third World imports.

Banker forecasts firmer price trend for gold

ZURICH, Sept. 20 (R) — Smaller gold sales by the Soviet Union this year and a slight overall reduction in the amount of gold reaching world markets should lead to a firmer price trend for precious metals, according to a Swiss bank.

The Soviet Union, which last year sold about 90 tonnes of gold through Western channels, will probably sell only around 60 tonnes this year, the General Manager of Credit Suisse, Ernst Schneider, said in the bank's monthly bulletin.

His forecast is lower than estimates by dealers of some other Zurich banks who recently reported that the Soviet Union had stepped up its gold sales to earn foreign exchange and estimated sales for the year would be 100 to 120 tonnes.

The Soviet Union is the world's second largest source of newly mined gold after South Africa. In 1979 its gold sales were estimated at 199 tonnes but it withdrew from the Swiss market during several periods this year when the price was weak.

Even if Moscow sells only 60 tonnes this year, that would earn more than \$850 million at the current price of \$446 a troy ounce. Gold has climbed from its August low of \$390 mainly because of Polish and Angola tensions and a slight weakening of dollar interest rates.

Mr. Schneider said total gold offered on world markets this year will fall to about 1,020 tonnes from 1,033 tonnes in 1980.

He cited the two factors as likely to result in a generally stronger price trend on precious metals markets, with the possible exception of silver, for which supply exceeds demand.

After deduction of gold used for industrial, coin and other purposes, the total left to meet investment needs will decline in 1981 to 220 tonnes from 282 tonnes in 1980, the article said.

South Africa is unlikely to increase its gold production significantly in view of its policy of prolonging the life of its mines for as long as possible, Mr. Schneider wrote.

Monetary authorities, which in 1978 sold 362 tonnes, have now become net purchasers of gold for the first time in a decade, he said, adding that they are giving more weight to gold as a reserve medium, uninfluenced by foreign monetary controls.

Demand for precious metals as a whole should benefit from an upturn in the world economy over the next 18 months, he said.

An expected decline of the dollar against the mark, Swiss franc and yen may stimulate buying by European and Japanese industrial users.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (R) — The International Development Association (IDA), a World Bank affiliate, is resuming virtually interest-free loans to poor countries, bank officials said today.

The loans had been held up while the U.S. Congress debated whether providing funds for the scheme was in American interests.

But Congress had now committed some \$500 million to the programme, allowing it to be resumed, the officials said.

The IDA has been criticised by some members of Congress because its loans, which amount to a grant since they are often for as long as 50 years, have gone to countries which have sometimes opposed U.S. foreign policy.

The Reagan government has also criticised the IDA and is reviewing its policy towards it.

The resumption of IDA loans was disclosed at a press briefing in conjunction with the bank's annual report.

The officials said that during the past few months, when IDA had virtually no funds, the agency continued to examine and approve projects that could go ahead when the money became available.

But there was such a large backlog that IDA would not be able to consider additional projects in the

near future.

Under IDA's funding plan for the financial years 1981 to 1983, the bank has proposed an outlay of \$1.2 billion, of which the U.S. share would be \$3.24 billion.

The previous Carter administration has agreed to this and had sent the request to Congress where it was hotly debated.

The Reagan administration, which came to office in January, said it would live up to the Carter decision, but proposed changing the payment schedule to hold down spending.

The United States had planned to make funds available in equal annual shares, but is now committing smaller amounts to start with.

With the first \$500 million approved, the United States plans to contribute \$890 million this fiscal year and \$1.85 billion in the last year of the current programme.

Funding for the last two years has yet to be approved by Congress, so it is uncertain whether these commitments will remain unchanged.

The World Bank said that in the year ended June 30, its total lend-

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The World Bank said that in the year ended June 30, its total lend-

ing commitments, including IDA, increased eight per cent to \$13.10 billion.

The officials said that in real terms, with the increase in inflation removed, the bank's lending and credit programmes were essentially unchanged in dollar terms during the year.

Under World Bank-IDA regulations, IDA loans are reserved for projects that cannot obtain funding from other sources. The bank officials said today this rule would be strictly followed because of IDA cash problems.

The officials indicated they would review the financial condition of any country seeking IDA loans to make certain that it is eligible.

Most of IDA's loans go to projects such as irrigation and training farmers in new agriculture methods.

The bank has also been making so-called structural adjustment loans designed to help a country redirect its investment programmes over a period of years so that it can strengthen and reform its economy.

These loans accounted for about seven or eight per cent of

total lending activity in the 1981 financial year and could increase this year, the officials said.

The bank also said it planned to borrow about eight billion dollars this fiscal year as compared with about six billion dollars in the past year.

The officials said that so far this year, the bank had borrowed \$1.4 billion at an average of 10.1 per cent and that its expected borrowing costs would be much higher for the rest of the year.

To reflect these higher borrowing costs, the bank announced last week that it would charge developing countries 11.6 per cent for loans, an increase of one per cent from IDA credits, which normally carry only an annual administrative charge of three-quarters of one per cent.

The officials said the bank also planned to consider whether to make its loans for shorter periods of time using floating rates rather than fixed rates.

The officials said this move would be in response to swings in interest rates that have hurt financial institutions tied to a fixed rate system.

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Africans call for boycott of sporting ties with U.S.

Sept. 20 (R) — The board of the Inter-Olympic Committee will discuss a Black African boycott of sporting involving the United IOC President Juan Samaranch said today. Samaranch told Reuters board would discuss the day of tomorrow during a session in the West German town of Baden-Baden.

Will discuss all problems, this problem," he said by the board from Baden-Baden. about the implications of a boycott of the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles, he said "I would prefer to say about this problem."

International Organisation of African Springbok am's present tour in the states, called for the boycott in Ababa on Friday. IOC begins a two-week session in Baden-Baden today. The congress will decide whether the summer Olympics should be held in the Japanese city of Osaka or the South Korean capital Seoul.

Many African nations beats Europe, is Ryder Cup

boycotted the Montreal summer Olympics to protest against the presence of athletes from New Zealand. The protest followed a New Zealand rugby tour of South Africa.

Will Daume, president of the West German National Olympic Committee and organizer of the Baden-Baden congress, appealed for calm.

"At the present moment we need calm, not hectic fears. There are three long years until Los Angeles. A lot can happen in that time," he told the West German Sports News Agency S.I.D.

In a separate radio interview, Mr. Daume said the IOC condemned every form of racism but he added there could be no talk of a crisis over Los Angeles at the moment.

Mr. Daume, a member of the IOC, said there was little hope that a South African application to return to the Olympic fold would be accepted.

Some progress against apartheid might have been made "but without doubt discrimination is strictly of everyday political and sporting life there," he added.

Mr. Samaranch, the Spanish sports official who succeeded Ireland's Lord Killanin as IOC president

ident after the 1980 Moscow Olympics, said he had not been officially informed of the OAU call.

"I don't know the official edition. I listened to the radio yesterday but I know nothing officially about the declaration," he added.

He is expected to comment on the call at a news conference tomorrow evening.

The issue could well surface on the opening day of the IOC plenary session on Wednesday when Sergei Pavlov, chairman of the Soviet State Sports Committee, is due to address the congress.

The Soviet National Olympic Committee, headed by Mr. Pavlov, has already pledged full support for African protests against the Springbok rugby tour but has not mentioned the possibility of a boycott of the Los Angeles games.

The OAU said the U.S. could have prevented the tour as it had abandoned the principle of keeping politics out of sport when it boycotted the Moscow Olympics because of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Mr. Daume hinted in his radio interview that a West German bid for the 1992 winter games could gain IOC support.

Victor Sots wins weightlifting gold

LILLE, France, Sept. 20 (R) — Viktor Sots of the Soviet Union comfortably took the 100 kg class gold medal at the World and European weightlifting championships yesterday after his two chief rivals failed to register a total.

Sots, 23, totalled 407.5 kg to take the title by 15 kg.

Czechoslovakia's Olympic champion Ota Zaremba retired after missing his first two snatches at 185 kg, an extremely high starting weight and only 2.5 kg under his own world record.

On the first attempt he damaged his left elbow, and on the second his right as the bar crashed down on the back of his neck but without causing serious injury.

Cuba's Alberto Blapco, third in the Moscow Olympics, dropped all his snatches when attempting 170 kg.

Sots was never challenged afterwards. Czechoslovakia's Bruno Matkiewicz took the silver medal with a total lift of 392.5 kg and Bulgaria's Veselin Osikowski was third with 387.5 kg.

Sots, who originally preferred gymnastics and boxing, though he started weightlifting training at 13, tried to break his own world record by 0.5 kg by attempting 232.5 kg. But he let the bar drop before jerking because of a pain in a shoulder blade.

Boston Red Sox halt Yankees' winning streak

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (A.P.) — Rick Miller capped a seven-run eighth inning off relievers Ron Davis and Dave Laroche with a three-run homer yesterday as the Boston Red Sox staged a dramatic two-out rally for a victory over the New York Yankees.

Held to seven hits and one run for seven innings by Ron Gurdland trailing 5-1, the Red Sox erupted after Davis, 3-5, retired the first two batters in the eighth.

The victory snapped the Yankees' nine-game winning streak at Fenway Park since Sept. 1979 and was only their fourth loss in 131 games since the start of the 1980 season when they took the lead into the seventh inning.

Carney Lapsford singled home one run, Dave Stapleton doubled in another, one more scored on Reggie Jackson's error in right field and Joe Rud's base hit brought home the fourth tally before Miller hit his rally-capping homer.

John Tudor, 4-3, who replaced Boston starter Mike Torrez in the eighth, got the win with ninth-inning help from Mark Clear, who gave the Yankees a 5-4 victory.

The Yankees gave Guidry good early support with single runs in each of the first four innings off Torrez, including a homer in the third.

Elsewhere in the American League, Champ Summers and Stan Papi homered and Dan Petry hurled eight strong innings to spark the Detroit Tigers to a 4-3 victory over the Cleveland Indians.

Rickey Henderson lined a sacrifice off third base in the ninth inning and lift Rick Langford and Oakland A's to a 2-1 victory over the Chicago White Sox.

Ernie Whitte snapped a 3-3 tie with a two-run double in the fifth inning and John Mayberry and Ted Cox clubbed home runs as the Toronto Blue Jays beat California 6-4 and handed the Angels their fifth straight loss.

Springboks play first game at secret venue

CHICAGO, Sept. 20 (R) — The South African rugby team frustrated anti-apartheid protesters and upset black residents by slipping into a Wisconsin town to play the first game of a U.S. tour in secret.

U.S. rugby officials hailed yesterday's match as a triumph because only about 20 demonstrators found the secret venue while the game was going on and caused only one minor disruption.

The match was supposed to be played in the Chicago area. But the South African team was driven 110 km north across the Wisconsin border to Racine, a town of about 60,000 people on the shores of Lake Michigan.

Organisers refused to give the location fearing demonstrations that could turn violent like those which followed the South Africans on their recent New Zealand tour.

But the only trouble was a scuffle near the end of the game when two demonstrators ventured on to the field. Both were arrested, drawing cheers from among about 250 spectators.

The game was played in the middle of a mainly black area of Racine and most of the local residents did not know the South Africans were there until after they had gone.

When the residents found out, many were incensed. "It's an insult to the black community," said black housewife Bessie Andrews, so upset she was in tears.

"It's a slap in the face for these black people to have the South Africans come and wave the flag of racism right under their noses," said Lisa Brock, one of the demonstrators.

When the match began, about 50 protesters opposed to racial segregation in South Africa were still assembling in Chicago. A busload of demonstrators was sent to Racine but they arrived half an hour after the game finished.

The South African Springboks had one coloured player in their team that beat a midwest side 46-12.

They are due to play two other games on their U.S. tour to promote the sport—and both of those will be at secret venues.

The second match next Tuesday was to be played in public in Albany, capital of New York State, until Governor Hugh Carey refused saying he feared ugly demonstrations.

U.S. rugby officials will not say when the Springboks are leaving Chicago or where they are going. They insisted on going ahead with the tour despite warnings that it could jeopardise the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles.

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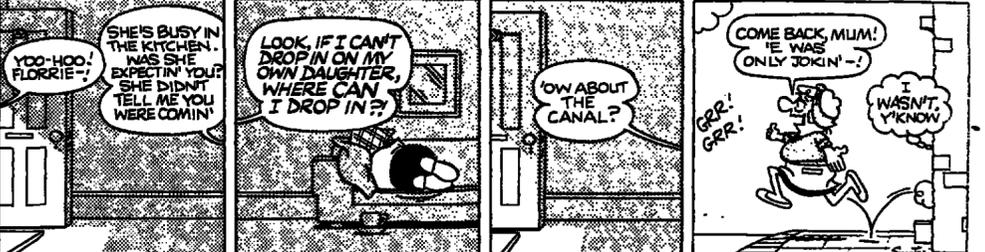
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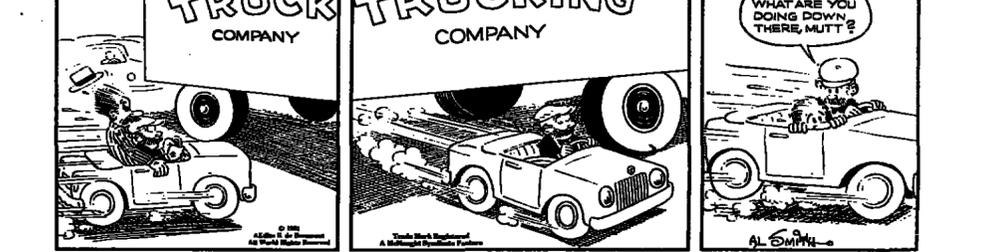
Peanuts



Andy Capp



Mutt 'n' Jeff



GOREN BRIDGE

HARLES H. GOREN
 Editor by Chicago Tribune

As South, vulnerable, bid:
 AK752 O 872 +10732
 bidding has proceeded:
 East South West
 1 + 2 Pass
 Pass 4 + Pass
 Pass ?
 do you bid now?
 sounds as if partner
 good diamonds and
 our clubs, so a bad
 in trumps might sink a
 job contract. We won't
 you if you elected to
 four spades, but that
 a trifle over-optimistic
 a high card in either
 suit. We would simply
 five diamonds.

Neither vulnerable, as
 you hold:
 Q853 O AKQ54 +92
 bidding has proceeded:
 East South West
 Pass 2 O Pass
 Pass ?
 do you bid now?
 you have an excep-
 good hand for part-
 cannot be shown
 simple raise to four
 However, you have
 to cue-bid to show
 that you have slam
 Therefore, jump to
 arts. Your bid over
 tells partner that you
 here might be twelve
 for the taking, but
 him to the fact that
 ve at least two fast
 in each of the unbid

ast-West vulnerable,
 h you hold:
 43 O J762 O QJ83
 bidding has proceeded:
 North East South
 1 + Pass ?
 o you bid now?
 hile you do not have
 in the way of high
 your hand can take a
 bricks on offense, but
 on defense. Also,
 length in spades
 ts from partner's
 ve potential. Jump to
 pades. That's a two-
 igh—you might make
 ades, or you might be
 the level too high for
 opponents to locate a
 le contract for their

Q.4—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
 AKJ O AJ1073 O 6 + K976
 The bidding has proceeded:
 South West North East
 1 + Pass 1 + Pass
 ?
 What do you bid now?
 A.—The temptation to raise partner's suit is great, but it should be resisted. Your hand is too strong for a simple raise to two spades, and you don't want to jump to three spades with only three trumps, even as strong as yours, if you have any good alternative. The best way to describe your hand to partner is to bid out your shape. Start with two clubs, and then raise spades at your next turn. If partner passes two clubs, there is very little chance that you will have missed a game.

Q.5—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
 K7 O 854 O A10985 + Q52
 The bidding has proceeded:
 North East South West
 Pass 1 NT Pass Pass
 Dble Pass ?
 What action do you take?
 A.—Although partner couldn't open the bidding, his balancing double at this point shows a hand that is close to an opening bid. Thus, East will be greeted with a dummy that is virtually barren of high cards, and will be forced to operate almost solely out of his own hand. Since you have a tailor-made opening lead from a good five-card suit, pass.

Q.6—North-South vulnerable, as South you hold:
 QJ87 O 95 O Q954 + 872
 The bidding has proceeded:
 East South West North
 1 NT Pass 2 + 2 +
 Pass ?
 What action do you take?
 A.—Partner must have a pretty good hand to enter the auction at the two-level, vulnerable, against an opposing no trump opening. However, even if East is at the bottom of his opening and West is practically bust, game would be a doubtful venture. Don't punish partner for his competitive action or risk a valuable partscore. Pass

THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TUSIE
 SELOU
 REDOAF
 ZYNEEM

WHAT NOBODY CAN DO ANY WORK IN.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: _____

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumble: BASIC HONEY EXODUS GALAXY
 Answer: What the girls said that handsome sprinter was—"DASHING!"

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, SEPT. 21, 1981

YOUR DAILY Horoscope
 from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A good day to figure out any problems that have interfered with your progress in the past. Also, a good time to make plans and important decisions for the future.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) A time to contact persons who can help you put across new ideas more efficiently. Relax at home tonight.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Financial affairs need your undivided attention now. You can get good results because of the position of the stars.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Ideal day to contact friends whose loyalty and interest in your welfare is unquestioned. Show your appreciation.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) A time when you can obtain important data, but be sure to keep it a secret. Follow your intuition.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Get together with good friends for business and social reasons. Try to help one who is having a difficult time.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) An important business activity should be attended now without fail. Seek the support of a higher-up at this time.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You want to engage in new outlets but you must study them carefully first to be successful. New contacts can be helpful.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Handle new duties well and be sure to keep promises you have made. Take time to improve your appearance.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Cement better relations with associates and strive for more harmony in the future. Civic work can be satisfying now.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You can easily perform duties ahead of you with precision. Find the right accessories for your wardrobe.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You have fine talents that should be exercised now. Avoid one who wants to change your philosophy of life.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Make this a constructive day by making good use of your talents. Engage in a new interest that appeals to you.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will have many interesting ideas to express, plus the ability to combine mental and manual chores wisely. Direct education along lines of troubleshooting for best results. Give good spiritual training early in life.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you makes of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword By Ronald C. Hirschfeld

ACROSS	34 Household	53 Optimistic but Improv-	22 Adherent:
1 Lean-to	35 Offer	58 Composer	26 Nothing
5 Cudgel	36 Queen of	Anton	27 Young
8 Man in blue	37 Rio de	60 Weep	28 Pentateuch
14 Convex	38 A Cratchit	61 Miss Montez	29 Love affair
15 High note	39 Attention	62 Cover	30 Point
16 "— in the	40 — sequitur	63 Banderolli	31 For one
17 Sarc	41 Hardy's pal	64 Gerald's	32 Perfume
18 Army man:	42 O'Neill	wife	33 Irish
19 Mean	43 Milleu for	65 Skulks	34 dramatist
20 Whimsically	44 A: abbr.	66 Spaces in	35 Burglar
21 distorted	45 Suspense	stories	36 Skj move
23 Begley and	47 A crowd?	48 Middle,	37 Possessive
Sullivan	48 Middle,	49 Indian	38 Edge
24 Poetic time	49 Indian	50 Savaireid	39 Malasses
25 Ghostly	50 Lexicon	letters	40 First name
27 Get up	51 Letters	41 Creator of	42 Business
30 Joint in-	52 Letters	characters	43 letter
flammation	53 Letters	In this	44 abbr.
		puzzle	45 Italian
		5 Start	46 numeral
		6 Fish sauce	47 Chasm
		7 Large cup	48 Settling
		8 Character	49 rations
		9 Symbolizing	50 Level
		10 hypocrisy	51 Portion
		11 Well-	52 Small bird
		behaved	53 Pompell
		10 Hole	54 heroine
		11 Words of	55 Gash
		understand-	56 "— little
		ing	57 pony"
		12 Peel	58 Inlet
		13 Remnants	
		21 Marry	

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

MAY ABASE HAIN
 POLO PETER OWNT
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WORLD

Polish church says authorities should share media with Solidarity

WARSAW, Sept. 20 (R) — Poland's Roman Catholic church publicly sided with the Solidarity trade union today in its battle for access to the Communist-controlled mass media.

In a message read from pulpits in churches throughout the country, Polish bishops said the media should belong to all and not be the preserve of one ideology or social group.

U.S., South African aides to discuss Namibian issue

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 20 (R) — South African government officials were tight-lipped today on hurriedly arranged talks in Zurich to discuss independence proposals for Namibia (South West Africa).

There was no official announcement on the departure of Foreign Affairs Director-General Brand Fourie, South Africa's chief Namibian negotiator, for tomorrow's meeting with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Chester Crocker.

Several newspapers reported, however, that he had secretly left Johannesburg on Friday and would head a delegation including the ambassador to the United Nations, Riaan Eckstein, and Namibia Administrator-General Dani Hough.

Asked about the talks, Foreign Minister Pk Botha declined to comment directly, but said: "It is to be expected discussions would take place between the various parties involved, which would include South Africa and members of the Contact Group."

French Communist millionaire launches dirt-cheap tractor

PARIS, Sept. 20 (R) — A new French-assembled tractor has gone on sale to the country's farming cooperatives at less than half the price of its competitors and if the venture proves successful it could later be launched in developing countries.

The scheme is the brainchild of Communist Millionaire Jean-Baptiste Doumeng, known for his controversial sales of European Common Market food surpluses to the Soviet Union, and is intended to help farmers struggling against cut-throat competition in selling their produce.

The new four-wheel-drive 70 horse-power tractor, which is rolling off the assembly lines at a car plant near Paris, is sold to farming cooperatives in France and abroad for around \$11,000, half current world prices.

"Farmers can no longer afford to pay high prices for their machinery and energy needs," Mr. Doumeng said. "So we will give them a robust tractor at cost price."

Less sophisticated than the U.S. International Harvester or the Canadian Massey Ferguson tractors, the new "Tractocop" is sold directly to the user. The idea is to eliminate the heavy costs imposed on farmers, including trade-ins and high credit terms.

"This is no dumping, but a cooperative effort. For the first time, a tractor has been designed and built by and for the agriculture cooperatives," Mr. Doumeng said.

Production began last year with an initial investment of \$1 million. The new 4-wheel-drive tractor will be assembled at the rate of 50 per month at the French Carrier car plant at Alencon, 150 kilometres from Paris.

The engine and chassis are built in Romania at the Brasov tractor plant in the Carpathian mountains under an Italian Fiat licence.

Mr. Doumeng hopes for sales of over 500 in the first year. Within five years, he expects to capture up to 10 per cent of the French market, currently dominated by International Harvester, John Deere, Massey Ferguson, Renault and Fiat which last year accounted for sales of 70,000 tractors.

After France, the new tractor may be assembled in Mexico, Mozambique and Zimbabwe and later in Turkey, Indonesia and Brazil to serve cooperatives in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Mr. Doumeng, whose business empire earns billions of dollars every year buying and selling agricultural products mostly on behalf of Eastern bloc countries, is a life-long Communist.

Born into an extremely poor farming family near Toulouse, South-West France, he grew rich in his own words "by exploiting flaws in the capitalist system."

He travels abroad in a private jet airliner. His business headquarters are in a fashionable Parisian block near the Arc de Triomphe. But there is nothing to indicate that he is France's wealthiest Communist, and proud of it.

"It is inadmissible to limit freedom of expression merely because the views expressed contain truths which are inconvenient for or in discord with the conceptions of certain groups," the message said.

The bishops did not explicitly refer to the 10-million-strong pro-Catholic Solidarity movement but the timing of their message appeared significant.

A stern warning from Moscow followed the first phase of Solidarity's national congress in which the movement called for free elections and expressed support for free trade unionism elsewhere in Communist Europe. The second phase is scheduled to begin on Saturday.

Pressure is expected to continue this week to persuade Solidarity to temper radicalism before the next session.

The Sejm (parliament) is scheduled to meet and a Communist Party central committee plenary session may also be held.

Solidarity has not yet formally reacted to the Kremlin letter containing the Soviet warning. Union

12 Poles to stand trial in W. Berlin for hijack

WEST BERLIN, Sept. 20 (R) — Twelve young Poles who hijacked an airliner to West Berlin will be tried for air piracy, a city justice ministry spokesman said today.

An examining magistrate issued a formal arrest warrant last night against the nine men and three women who hijacked the Polish airliner two days ago on a scheduled domestic flight between Katowice and Warsaw.

They are held on suspicion of attacking air traffic and taking hostages, offences which carry a maximum sentence of five years jail. Formal charges will be laid when justice authorities have completed their investigations.

A spokesman for U.S. officials

British soldiers to stay on in Belize after independence due to Guatemalan threat

BELIZE CITY, Sept. 20 (R) — Belize, Britain's last colony on the American mainland, becomes independent tonight but the ceremonies are overshadowed by a continuing territorial claim by neighbouring Guatemala.

On the stroke of midnight (0600 GMT Monday) the Union Jack will be lowered at government house for the last time, though Britain, having failed to secure an agreement with Guatemala, is keeping troops here for "an appropriate time".

Guatemala has broken off relations with both Britain and Belize because neither will accept its long-standing claim to the territory.

Situated in Central America, Belize and its 150,000 inhabitants appear to have much more in common with the English-speaking former British colonies scattered throughout the Caribbean than with their immediate neighbour.

Belize City, a steamy town of wooden houses and dirty waterways, is bedecked with banners celebrating the end of 100 years of colonial rule though there are few signs of national rejoicing.

The British troops who guard

the straight-line border on the Belizean side are a familiar sight in the city when off duty. They sometimes face Guatemala's army when it masses on the other side of the frontier.

The Belizean government of Prime Minister George Price, while determined to win complete independence, is equally determined that the troops should stay until a solution of some sort is reached.

Mr. Price has sounded out various countries which might be interested in supplying troops to a multinational defence force but has had no immediate success.

The United States is closely following the question and is keen to promote Belize as a stable democratic country in this region of chronic political turmoil and bloodshed, according to informed sources.

Placards on government buildings proclaim "independence is the beginning". They do not elaborate.

Even Mr. Price, the driving force for independence for the past 30 years, could not be much more definite. "It is hard to say what the future will bring," he told reporters recently.

Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi, increasingly active in black African countries from

Steel giant causes rift in Belgium's coalition

BRUSSELS, Sept. 20 (R) — Belgium's five-month-old coalition government could fall tomorrow in a dispute over financial aid to the steel industry, political sources said today.

The fate of Prime Minister Mark Eyskens' centre-left government will be decided at a cabinet meeting.

The dispute involves Mr. Eyskens' Social Christians and the Socialists, two of the four parties in the coalition.

The Socialist ministers demand an immediate solution to the problem of financing the newly-merged Cockerill-Sambre steel giant based in the Liege-Charleroi area, a Socialist stronghold. They refuse to discuss any other subject at cabinet meetings until the issue is settled.

Private banks, already owed \$750 million by Cockerill-Sambre, refused to give the company more money last week.

As a condition for further aid, the banks asked that existing and future loans should be guaranteed by the state, a demand which the government rejected.

Socialist Party leader Guy Spitaels said on television today that retaliatory measures should be taken against the private banks although he thought nationalising them would be too drastic.

The socialists now want the extra \$330 million needed to be funded by semi-governmental financial institutions and foreign borrowing.

Mr. Spitaels said the Socialist ministers would maintain the same attitude tomorrow as at last Friday's cabinet meeting when they refused to attend to other government business until the question of aid to the steel industry was settled.

300 drown in Amazon river boat accident

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 20 (R) — About 300 people drowned, trapped in an Amazon river boat which overturned and sank off the port of Obidos in the northeastern state of Para, officials said.

Obidos port captain Palhares told Reuters by telephone he had no knowledge of a report from the domestic news agency Jornal so Brazil that more than 30 foreign tourists were among those who died yesterday.

A radio station in Santayem, on the Amazon River, said it had heard reports that a number of tourists were among the drowned off the port of Santarem.

Mr. Palhares said 188 survivors had been found but there were no Americans or Europeans among them. So far only 10 bodies had been recovered, he added.

Press reports from Obidos said the Sobral Santos capsized after the passengers moved to one side of the boat to watch the approach to the port.

Argentinian gov't balks at Nobel Peace Prize winner's trip to Mexico

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 20 (A.P.) — Argentina's federal police refused to give Adolfo Perez Esquivel back his passport, preventing the 1980 Nobel Peace Prize laureate from travelling to Mexico today as he had planned, according to Mr. Perez Esquivel's Service for Peace and Justice.

A communique issued last night by the human rights organisation said the 49-year-old activist had taken his passport to be renewed Sept. 8, when he was informed it would be ready in six days.

The communique said when the laureate went back Friday to pick it up, he was told his fingerprints had been lost and that he must have them taken again, but that the procedure would not prevent him from retrieving the document Friday evening.

When he went back later at the appointed hour, the communique said, he was told the passport had been handed over to the superintendency of federal security, and it would be ready in a week.

"All attempts to speak with some who would take responsibility for the matter were pointless," the communique said.

It recalled that when Mr. Perez Esquivel went to renew his passport earlier he was detained and held without charge for 14 months.

Argentina's military government contended his work unwittingly aided leftist subversives battling government forces for power.

The communique ended: "We are tired of threats and intimidations. We are tired of all the obstacles that make more difficult our action in the struggle for the re-establishment of peace and justice."

Libyan acceptance follows an apparent attempt last year to weaken France's dominant military position: Col. Qadhafi sent 20 armoured personnel carriers and two patrol boats as a gift to Djibouti's national army of about 2,800 men.

The Soviet-made vehicles — BTR-60s and BRDM-2s — were accompanied by a team of Libyan military advisers, much to the dismay of the French.

But their displeasure changed to glee when the Libyans took the brand-new vehicles on a trial run into the shallow Gulf of Aden to

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS Diesel emission may cause cancer

TOKYO, Sept. 20 (A.P.) — Exhaust fumes from diesel engines contain particles which may cause cancer, a public health scientist has said.

The exhaust has hydrocarbon particles which have been found to cause mutations in bacteria and which contain materials with a higher cell mutation rate than a known carcinogenic, said Hiroshi Tokiwa, a researcher at the Public Health and Environmental Pollution Centre in Fukuoka, in western Japan. Nitro-pyrene, a substance found in nitro-polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons detected in diesel fuel exhaust, has a cell mutation rate five times higher than benzopyrene, he said. Benzopyrene, produced when organic materials are burnt at high temperatures, has been linked to cancer in animals. He said the hydrocarbons were detected in a weeklong check of particles in a tunnel on the expressway between Tokyo and Nagoya, central Japan. When 70 per cent of an average 1,000 vehicles in the tunnel were diesel-fuelled, the mutagenic strength was about 14 times higher than when 20 per cent of the vehicles ran on diesel fuel, Tokiwa said. "Definite, direct linkage between diesel exhaust and cancer is yet to come, but it is highly possible," he said.

Chinese multiple rocket launched

PEKING, Sept. 20 (R) — China launched a group of three experimental satellites using a single carrier rocket for the first time today, according to the New China News Agency. The satellites were working normally and were continuously sending scientific data on space physics, it added. It gave no further details. Today's launch means China has now sent 11 satellites into space. It launched its first satellite in 1970 but today's were the first since January 1978. Diplomatic sources said the carrier rocket was probably a modified Inter-Continental Ballistic Missile (ICBM). China has launched several ICBMs as part of a continuing programme to improve its missile capability. The sources said the launching of the satellites apparently indicated that space research was not being seriously affected by China's economic cutback which has resulted in the suspension or cancellation of a large number of contracts for expensive foreign technology.

Polish gypsies want to emigrate

WARSAW, Sept. 20 (A.P.) — The leaders of Poland's gypsy community have appealed to the government for the right to emigrate in the wake of a riot in Konin, central Poland, last week in which a mob attacked and burned a gypsy camp, the Polish news agency PAP has reported. PAP said gypsy leaders said the Konin incident had the nature of a racial conflict and could have turned into a massacre. Last week, PAP reported that two policemen had saved some gypsy children from a rampaging mob that burned their parents' camp and threw gasoline bombs at police, riot squads and troops sent to quell the disturbance.

New male contraceptive being developed

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (R) — A contraceptive for men which uses an artificial hormone to lower sperm production is being developed by a team of U.S. researchers, a medical magazine has said. An article in the New England Journal of Medicine said experiments on eight men who injected themselves with the artificial hormone for 10 weeks showed sperm production fell so low they became infertile. But the medical team from Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tennessee, said the injections had produced side effects, including temporary impotence in four cases. The team expressed the view that a practical male contraceptive was still some years off. "I think, at the very minimum, it will take five years," said Dr. David Rabin, a South African native who is among one of those working on the project.

German cops mistake student for terrorist

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Sept. 20 (A.P.) — Police admitted yesterday a picture distributed nationwide was not that of fugitive terrorist leader Christian Klar but an innocent Cologne student. The student, whose name was not released, reported to police after seeing his picture transmitted on both television networks and published on the front pages of most German papers. He was photographed behind the wheel of his car by a radar control camera in Baden-Wuerttemberg, police said. The federal criminal office, which distributed the picture, had said the driver was thought to be the 29-year-old Klar, a leading figure in the Red Army faction. Police believe he may have been involved in the Aug. 31 bombing of the U.S. Air Force European headquarters in Ramstein and Tuesday's grenade attack on U.S. Gen. Frederick Kroesen, commander of U.S. Army Europe.

St. Januarius miracle takes place

NAPLES, Sept. 20 (A.P.) — The dried blood of the 4th century martyr St. Januarius liquefied yesterday after 5,000 faithful prayed for an hour for what they call the "miracle" to take place. The faithful in the Naples cathedral applauded and cheered a "long live St. Januarius," the patron saint of Naples, after Cardinal Corrado Ursi announced the blood had liquefied. The dried blood, held in two vials, nearly always turns to liquid twice a year, on the first Saturday of May, the day marking the transfer of the saint's body to the city, and on Sept. 19, the day he was martyred in A.D. 305. Failure of the blood to liquefy is considered a sign of ill fortune. The Catholic encyclopedia says "the phenomenon eludes natural explanation."

French noncoms earn more than local officials in Djibouti

By Bernd Debusmann

DJIBOUTI — Under the peeling Moorish colonnades of the Cafe de Paris, ceiling fans whirling in a vain battle against the brutal heat, French soldiers and Foreign Legionnaires relax over cold drinks imported from France.

Opposite the crowded cafe terrace, across the palm-lined 27th June square, the burly French owner of Djibouti's best-appointed bookstore chats with a customer, a Frenchman of course. Around the corner, a smart boutique offers chic dresses from Paris. At a roadblock at the edge of Djibouti city, a member of the budding national gendarmerie checks vehicles coming in from the arid desert hinterland. Three paces behind the black policeman, a young French officer watches over the proceedings.

In schools across the republic of taught in France. In all but a handful of countries where Djibouti has embassies, the consulates of France issue visas for its former colony.

For anyone who knew the place before it became independent on June 27, 1977, time seems to have stood still here.

The centre of Djibouti, one of the hottest capitals on earth, still looks more like a Hollywood film set for a remake of "Beau Geste" or "Casablanca" than a real square in a real city.

French influence is all-pervasive, and the number of

the days when the country was known first as the French Somali coast and later as the French territory of the Afars and Issas.

The French presence here includes some 4,000 troops, by far the largest contingent outside Europe and more than in the rest of Africa combined. Men of the 13th demibrigade of the Foreign Legion account for about a quarter of the French forces.

A squadron of Mirage-3 interceptors complements a ground force equipped with tanks, anti-aircraft artillery, and howitzers. They are far superior in numbers and equipment to the national armed forces.

Few other countries are as dependent on their former colonial masters as Djibouti, which was ruled by France for 115 years. "Ours is a classic neo-colonial situation," said an intellectual here. "We probably could not survive without the French."

of black nationalists and prompt condemnation from "anti-imperialist" countries from Libya to the Soviet Union. Yet, there is virtually unanimous agreement that French troops should stay in Djibouti to guarantee the status quo in an area of great strategic importance.

Djibouti, a sparsely-populated country half the size of Denmark, is wedged between Ethiopia and Somalia, traditional enemies in the troubled Horn of Africa. Both have in the past laid claim to the area, whose main tribes have ethnic cousins across the borders.

Djibouti lies on the western shore of the Bab El-Mandeb, the 27 kilometre strait which links the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea. Much of the oil shipped to the industrialised West passes through the straits.

The deep-water port here is becoming an increasingly important refuelling point for United States naval vessels operating in

"We are here to protect Djibouti against outside attack," said a French paratroop colonel. "Ours is a deterrent force, here to guarantee the independence of Djibouti. It is not a matter of French expansionism."

The change of government in France earlier this year prompted speculation that the Socialist administration of President Francois Mitterrand might thin out the French force in Djibouti. "No, there is absolutely no question of that," said a senior French diplomat here. "The troops stay."

Even the Soviet Union's allies in the Horn of Africa agree that they should. A few months ago, the leader of Ethiopia, Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, told a visiting French government delegation he accepted the French presence as a guarantee against Somali ambitions.

Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi, increasingly active in black African countries from

content with France's military role in Djibouti.

"We have nothing against the French troops stationed here," said Col. Qadhafi's ambassador to Djibouti, Jalal Daghbel. "It is logical that French troops should be in Djibouti and as long as they do not exceed their brief — to defend the country — their presence is acceptable."

Libyan acceptance follows an apparent attempt last year to weaken France's dominant military position: Col. Qadhafi sent 20 armoured personnel carriers and two patrol boats as a gift to Djibouti's national army of about 2,800 men.

The Soviet-made vehicles — BTR-60s and BRDM-2s — were accompanied by a team of Libyan military advisers, much to the dismay of the French.

But their displeasure changed to glee when the Libyans took the brand-new vehicles on a trial run into the shallow Gulf of Aden to

capabilities. One of the carriers promptly sank and the Libyan advisers left soon after.

The French, who service all the equipment of the emerging national army, refused to touch the gifts from Libya, according to diplomats here, and the vehicles are now used but once a year — during the independence day parade.

France pumps about \$200 million a year into Djibouti, more than half of it for the upkeep of the French forces and much of the remainder for the salaries of French teachers and advisers.

According to some estimates, up to two-thirds of that money ultimately returns to France, into the bank accounts of Frenchmen who save as much as possible during their assignments here.

"Many of the Frenchmen serving in Djibouti have their French salaries multiplied by 2.5," said a diplomat. "It makes it tough for those of us who have to do with

The influx of money into France helps make Djibouti one of the world's most expensive of states for visitors. At one of the better hotels here, a bottle of local produced mineral water costs \$2.60. At the cafes frequented by Europeans, a bottle of Coca Cola goes for just under a dollar.

Dinner for two at one of Djibouti's restaurants, which is among the best in black Africa easily costs \$100.

In a country where the average per capita income of the less developed countries is less than \$250 a year, such disparities give rise to discontent. "A non-commissioned officer with 8 French francs here can make more than \$20,000 a year," said a Djibouti official.

"That's five times as much as the salary of a section chief in government department. Of course, I can't be very happy about that."

